

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.—

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER,
Editors and Proprietors.

SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 7, 1839.

NO. LI, OF VOL. XIX.
(Whole No. 989.)

Town Ordinance.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, BE IT KNOWN, That no Pass for a longer time than 24 hours, shall be considered valid, unless where a fellow has a wife: in that case, if he is overtaken directly on his route from his master's house to that of his wife, a Pass shall be considered good for one week.

E. R. BIRCKHEAD, Clerk.

Salisbury, May 25, 1839. 503t

Notice.

THE Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company are notified that an Instalment of Five Dollars per share, will be payable to the Undersigned, on the 20th of June next. By order of the Directors of the Company,

W. H. HORAH,

Tr. S. M. C.

Salisbury, N. C., May 31, 1839. 2t

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE public are informed that the above Establishment will be kept open this Season, for the accommodation of invalids and all who may desire a pleasant Summer retreat. Ample preparations have been made, and renewed exertions will be given to render full satisfaction. Terms of Boarding—very cheap.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him last Season, the Subscriber solicits a further trial of his Establishment.

J. W. HAMPTON.

Catawba Springs, Lincoln co., N. C.

May 31, 1839. 1t

Notice.

STRAYED, on the 14th inst., from the plantation of John Foard, Esq., residing in Davie county, a black filly, with one or two of her feet edged with white around the top of the hoof. No other white spots that I recollect of. She is 3 years old this month, and a little way back. She has been seen, since, near Col. Kelly's plantation, near Hunting Creek, making her way up the South-Yadkin. It is probable she got in company with some mountain wagons, and has followed them off. I will pay any reasonable reward to any person or persons who may take her up and send me word so that I can get her again.

O. G. FOARD.

May 31, 1839. 1t

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

100 lbs. German Glass Buttons,
200 lbs. Assorted Nails,
100 lbs. White Lead,
200 lbs. Fire Iron, 1½ and 1¾ inches wide,
200 bottles Shuff.
6 pieces Het Anchor Bolting Cloths,
2,000 lbs. Bar Lead,
500 lbs. Leaf Sugar,
50 boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass.

ALSO, IN STORE.

75 bags Coffees, 22 lbs. Sugar,
24 lbs. Molasses, 30 sacks Salt,
Gentlemen, J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, May 31, 1839.

Notice to Mechanics.

THE Subscribers solicit proposals to build a CHURCH.

1. of the following dimensions and materials : Fifty feet by forty-three in the clear; the walls 16 ft. above the floor in height; the floor and wall of brick, with a gallery in one end and a plain pine pulpit in the other end of the House, painted. The foundation of stone, as high as the surface of the floor; the House to have two doors of large size in the end opposite the pulpit, fronting two windows, one on each side of the pulpit, and four windows in each side, all very large; and one of which is to serve as a door of entrance to the stair steps leading up into the gallery, with stone steps as high as the sill of that window from the outside.—The sill of both the doors and the ten windows, to be hewn stone; the House covered with pine shingles, and ceiled with plank over head and under the gallery floor: the windows to be glazed with 10 by 12 glass, except the one used as a door to the gallery; for it, and the two doors, there are to be double shutters, painted. The brick of the walls to be laid in lime mortar, and the inside plastered with lime and plaster of paris. There are to be two sides through the length of the House, one from each door, with a row of pews next each side wall, and a double row in the center between the two sashes.

The materials for building are to be had conveniently, and hoarding, or *scavall houses*, to accommodate three or four families, close to the Church if preferred; the best of water, and one of the most healthy ridges in the two Carolinas.

Proposals are solicited from workmen who will undertake the entire job, giving approval security for completing the whole in a workman-like manner, as specially as practicable. Proposals to be forwarded to the Post-Master at Hazlewood P. O., Chester district, S. C., by the 15th or 20th of June next.

Signed by the building Committee.

W. HEMPHILL, A. ROSBOROUGH,
W. WYLIE, JOHN RATERSON,
R. WYLIE, W. ANDERSON,
J. K. KING, R. KILPATRICK,
H. McDOWELL, JOHN AGNEW.

May 31, 1839. 3t

Goecliffe's Sanative.

THE Subscriber having received an Agency to sell the above Medicine, and also the Medicine, now offers it for sale at the stated prices.

JOSEPH HAINES.

Fulton, March 29, 1839. 1t

Goecliffe's Matchless Sanative.

A QUANTITY of the above valuable Medicine on hand, and for sale at the Post-Office at County Line, Davie County, N. C.

By JOHN LUNN, Agent

32d.

WANTED.

A young man of good moral character, and some experience, to engage as a partner in the Mercantile business in the country. The stand is a good one; the situation healthy, and society good.

Apply to Dr. B. Austin, Salisbury, N. C. [476t]

Negroes Wanted.

FAIR cash prices will be given for Negroes. Apply at Major Wm. D. Crawford's Hotel, Salisbury, N. C.

May 17, 1839. 1t

Administration Notice.

THE Subscriber, having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Wm. Brown, late of Arkansas, dec'd., in January Term for 1839,—requests all those having accounts against said Estate to present them in due time for payment, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery; and all those indebted to said Estate, will please call and settle the same as the law directs.

GEORGE KLUTTS, Adm'r.

Concord, May 21, 1839. 6t

From the American Museum.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE USE OF MACHINERY, ON THE CIVILIZATION, COMFORT, AND MORALITY OF MANKIND.

[BY REV. O. W. BURNAP.]

In considering the influence which the use of machinery has had upon the civilization, the comfort and the morality of mankind, we shall take a brief view of those means by which man, originally the weakest and most ill-provided of animals, partly by the superiority of his physical organization, but chiefly by the divine gift of reason, has raised himself from ignorance, nakedness, and destitution, to the noble being we now find him, of science, art, refinement, of laws and government, of comfort and abundance, of cities and trade, of intellectual development, and literary culture.

It has been made a question, whether the supremacy of the human being, were owing most to superior physical organization, or to his higher intellectual capacity. It has been said, but we think with more quietness than truth, that the stupendous architecture of Egypt, and the exquisite statuary of Greece, were merely monuments of the human thumb; that the grasp of the human hand, has been the principal means of placing that long interval which now exists, between the achievements of man and the other tribes, with which he shares the occupancy of the globe. It would not be difficult, I think, to show the fallacy of this supposition, and to demonstrate, that it is to the noble gift of reason, the fact that he is created in the image of God's own intellectual being, which gives him dominion over the beasts of the earth, the fowls of heaven, and the fishes of the sea. The whole tribe of the apes, resembles man very nearly in physical organization, particularly in the power of grasping, and wielding at will, whatever it holds. But in the absence of that spark of celestial fire, which alone gives dignity to the human form, the resemblance to man only makes the ape more odious and contemptible. Notwithstanding then, the possession of that exquisite instrument—the hand, without the reasoning head to guide it, man would have been as stationary and helpless as the apes, and would have been able to inhabit those climates alone, where the fruits spring spontaneously and winter is unknown.

It is only then, by the reasoning soul, the inspiration of the Almighty, which giveth man understanding, and enables him to perceive and apply the mechanical powers of nature, that the wonderful organ, the hand, can be made of any material advantage.

It is only by having the power to discover and appropriate the mechanical agents, or in other words, to invent and to make machines, and to compel them to labor in his service, that man has been able to surround himself with all that now blesses and adorns his earthly lot.

The different stages of the progress of man, not only in durance but human knowledge, are clearly laid down in the sacred scriptures, which are in themselves philosophical and true to the natural order of things in social progress, as they are sublime in the theology they teach. The first man must have been dependent on the spontaneous fruits of the earth. Previous to that knowledge which is the slow acquirement of time and experience, man, as our first parents are represented to have done, could only pluck and eat. The next generation took the second step. They tilled the earth, and kept flocks and herds, on whose milk or whose flesh they might feed, and with whose skins they might clothe themselves. But all this could not be done without machinery, without instruments. These were at hand in wood, and in stone, and in the sinews of animals. Hence the invention of the spade and the knife. With pasture, followed hunting; and hence the first weapons of offence, the spear and arrow. The next age of mankind was marked by the discovery of iron, and the process of reducing the ore into metal, and the metal into tools, at once the most wonderful achievement of a rude age, and the one great omnipotent instrument of the advancement of mankind. Iron is reason's right-hand; the use of it is the hand-maid of art, the mother of civilization; and if God ever anticipated the natural operations of the human intellect, we must believe it was in giving to man the idea of extracting that most precious metal, from those most unsightly and unpromising masses of rocks, in which it is confined. It was the most important discovery that was ever made—for the simple reason, that it has been the great instrument of the development of the mechanical powers of nature. It is the indispensable instrument in the construction, and the most important constituent element, of all those machines, by which man's power of nature is increased, and his numerous wants supplied. Without it, mankind never would have advanced far beyond the condition in which the aborigines of this country were found, on the discovery of this continent. A rude hut, a little patch of corn or esculent roots, and the produce of fishing and the chase, and some manufactured clothing of the coarsest kind, would have been the limit of their requirements. There would have been no written laws, no history, no science, none of that exuberance of outward or intellectual good, which so strongly contrasts the present inhabitants of this continent with their savage predecessors.

The taming, and use of the domestic animals, for draught and burden, must have been another important era in the progress of mankind. But without machinery, their aid would have been next to useless. The plough and the harrow, drawn by the ox or the horse, must have created a mighty revolution on this earth, than any thing since discovered. Farming, before that period, must have been conducted on a very small scale. By this invention, the productive powers of the earth and of the labor of man, must have quadrupled at least. The little garden extended itself to acres, and where there was but one human being, there might now be four or five, infinitely better provided than the thinner population had been before. But three human beings were thrown out of employment, to use the superficial argument of the enemies of machinery. They would not have starved, however, had they continued out of employment, for the fourth man, assisted by the machinery of the plough and the harrow, would produce as much as they all. There was no danger of their remaining unemployed as long as there were human wants to supply, and they had hands and invention to supply them. There was the rude but to transform into a more comfortable

dwelling; the heap of leaves or straw to be converted into a warmer and more seemly place of repose; the garments to be made of a finer texture, and a more comely model. Thus these two simple machines, the plough and the harrow, worked by the strength of the domestic animals, not only entirely revolutionized agriculture, but put a new face on the whole condition of society, and raised man at once to a state of comfort, that had never before entered into his imagination.

Next to agriculture, came the means of transportation. The fruits of the earth must not only be raised, but brought home. Conceive of the labor and loss of time to bring home each sheaf by hand, and even by beasts of burden. The next thing in carrying, is traction. But many things would be wasted and destroyed by that process. Something must be placed beneath them to prevent the injury. Still the surface of the ground was rough and difficult to pass over.

A smooth bridge must be made to remedy its roughness, and level its inequalities. That bridge was found in the common wheel—an invention now never thought of as wonderful, but in fact, one of the most complete and perfect and useful for its purpose, that has sprung from the ingenuity of man. It is in fact, an interminable, portmanteau bridge, with a highly polished surface, which the vehicle rolls up after it, and sets down before it as it goes, making the whole process of locomotion a most ready and expeditious affair. It is laid down and taken up with the greatest ease through wet and dry, over hill and dale, over the stones and through the mud; and what is most wonderful of all, it in fact, shortens the distance, so far as friction is concerned, in precise proportion of the circumference of the wheel to the circumference of the axle-tree. Tongue cannot tell, imagination cannot conceive, the benefits which this simple machine has conferred upon mankind. For its perpetual and universal use, it may be said to rank next to the plough, and as the vehicle of trade and travel, that effective stimulant of all improvement, it has played a most conspicuous part in the progress of mankind. Its inventor was one of the greatest benefactors of his race; and though his memory be lost in the night of ages, and no one can tell where his ashes are laid, how much better does he deserve to live in the recollections of the world, than Caesar or Napoleon, who tramped nations in the dust.

"But man," says Burrie, "is an animal that cooks his victuals." He has not only to raise the productions of the earth, yet to prepare them for food. The farina or flour of the different species of grain, has always been the principal food of man, and we have sacred authority for calling bread "the staff of life." The shepherds of Canaan must have perished had it not been for the corn of Egypt. But the human being is not furnished with teeth to convert the different species of grain immediately into food. Some intermediate preparation must take place. And here again was a fitting purpose-finding introduction of machinery. The grain must be bruised and reduced to a powder before it is fit for the use of man. Hence the process of pounding in a mortar, or perhaps what was nearly as early, that of crushing and pulverizing the grain between two stones, which gradually improved into the hand-mill—the only method known perhaps for thousands of years. By this wearisome process, the labor of preparing bread was almost equal to that of producing it. A mill, and in large families several, were a necessary appendage to every domestic establishment. Allusions are made to this in the Bible, as early as the time of Moses. It was the work allotted to a part of the female servants, and constituted the lowest kind of servitude. "The first born of Egypt shall die, from the first born of Pharaoh that sitteth on the throne, to the first born of the maid-servant that is by the mill." When imposed on men it was the lowest indignity. It was threatened by Ishiah to the Babylonians, when for their sins, they should be led into captivity. Sampson was made to grind in the prison-house of the Philistines. When there were many at work together, they accompanied their toil with their voices. Hence that image of desolation in Ecclesiastes, in that most exquisite description of old age, "when the sound of the grinding is low." Alluding to the unceasing nature of this operation, our Saviour says of the approaching destruction of Jerusalem, "two women shall be grinding at the mill." It is curious to see precisely the same domestic arrangement alluded to by Homer, the oldest profane author six or eight hundred years before Christ. He makes Ulysses, after his secret return to his family, listen by night to the soliloquy of one of the women, who were grinding in a building near to where he slept. The laborious and great expense of this operation, are shown by the number of persons he represents to be so employed. Twelve women it takes to grind meal for the household of Ulysses, who is represented as a nobleman of only moderate possessions.

Below a pile, that close-up do adjoint,
Twelve female slaves the gift of Ceres grind;
Tasked for the royal board to bolt the bran
From the pure flour, the growth and strength of man."

Conceive, then, of the immense amount of human labor which was set free by the substitution of a natural agent, the power of gravitation in the fall of water, for the strength of human muscles. Nature's laborers work unpaid, or what amounts to the same thing, they consume nothing as they toil. All that they produce then, is so much absolute gain. The achievement of pressing them into the service of mankind, is equal to the creation of so many men as they supersede, with this economical superiority of the new species, that it costs nothing to feed, clothe, and lodge them, that they lose no time in taking rest, they never grow old, nor can they wear out. All that is necessary is, to turn the stream a little out of its ancient channel, where it was accustomed in mere idleness to murmur for its own amusement. How many human beings, think you, it would require in the primitive way, to supply the flour, which is annually brought to this market, and how much more must every barrel cost, and how inferior would the product be? It could hardly be accomplished by the whole population of Maryland.

But then, the opponent of machinery would exclaim,—"what a number of people it must have thrown out of employment!" We answer, that, paradoxical as it may appear, all the great strides which the human race has made in physical advancement, have been attended with this same result, of throwing large masses out of employment.

The plough turned multitudes of men adrift, and so did the water-mill as many women. At first sight, to be sure, it was lamentable, but there was just as much meal produced as before, and no suffering on that account. They could not remain idle, for their mothers, fathers and brothers, would not let them. It merely had the effect then, to turn a larger force to the spindle, the loom and the needle, and all the extra cloth and garments they produced, was so much gain to the world. It was so much added to the comfort, the civilization, the decency, and we may suppose, the morality of mankind. Thus the effects of the substitution by means of machinery, of natural agents in the place of human labor in one department of production is felt in every other, creates a greater abundance, improves the quality of the product, and thus spreads its benign influence over the whole surface of human life.

The mention of the loom leads me to speak of it as one of the most important inventions. Its introduction was an era in the history of the human race. The process of spinning was more obvious, and chiefly important as subsidiary to it. The invention of the loom is attributed to the Egyptians. It is certainly of very high antiquity, as cloth is found upon the mummies dug from the catacombs of Egypt, of the utmost delicacy of texture, which was deposited perhaps, long before the date of our most ancient historical record of our race. Allusion is made to the process of weaving in one of the oldest books extant (the Book of Job). "My days," says he, "are swifter than a weaver's shuttle." Before this invention, there could have been little of what is now called comfort in the world. For Burke might have added to his definition of man, that he is an animal which makes his own clothes, not having been furnished by nature like the other animals, with that most necessary defence against the rudeness of the elements. Here was a case, in which of all others, machinery was most indispensable. Food, to a considerable degree, grows spontaneously, but no soil has been over found which produces clothes. The earth, indeed, furnishes the materials in great abundance, flax, cotton, and bark, and sheep and worms supply wool and silk. But they were next to useless, till they were manufactured. Nor could bare human fingers alone manufacture them to any great extent. The spindle and the loom were the means of answering that cardinal inquiry of man in every age of the world, "Wherewithal shall we be clothed?"

The spindle and the loom have, in all ages, been consigned to female hands, and as long ago as the days of Solomon, industry and skill in this employment were the chief characteristics of an estimable woman. She seeketh wool, and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands take hold on the distaff. She maketh fine linen and selioth it, and deliveth girdles unto the merchant. She is not afraid of the snow for her household, for her household is clothed with scarlet."

The art of manufacturing cloth was probably nearly stationary for 3,000 years. The very name of the most exquisite product of the loom, shows that it arrived at its greatest perfection in one of the most ancient cities of the world. Damask, that most beautiful fabric, so much the delight and wonder of our childish eyes, betrays, in its very name, its origin in that city, which was the birthplace of Abraham's steward. No important improvement took place in the process of making cloth, till within a little more than a half century, when the invention of the spinning jenny, and soon after the power loom or, in other words, the new combination of the spindle and the loom with other machines, the steam-engine and the water-wheel, has commenced another era in the civilization and physical comfort of the human race. By this wonderful combination, results have already been achieved, which outstrip the dreams even of the poets and enthusiasts of the olden time. By it, in half a century, the productive power of England has been increased ten-fold. It has made her the richest country on earth: and while she is scarcely larger than one of the largest States of our Union, she has made the world her tributary. Money flows upon her from every

disposed to flatter them, this depositist with not. Suffice it, that their interrogations caused with the last reply. It is hardly likely that they knew who was meant by the "lobolly boy"—but the words had queer sound, and they judged that if the sailor imagined they knew him, he must have a queer idea of their sphere of action.—*Boston Herald.*

FROM FLORIDA.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the arrival at the seat of Government of Major General MACOMB, who has succeeded in pacifying the Indians of Florida, and has made such an arrangement with them as will effectually put a stop to the further effusion of blood in that Territory. The country to be occupied provisionally by the Indians is situated beyond all former settlements, and the cordon of posts established across the peninsula from New Smyrna to Tampa Bay will be furnished with a sufficient number of troops to ensure the faithful observance of the terms dictated by Gen. MACOMB, both by the whites and the red men.

Late despatches received from Fort Gibson announce that Gen. ARTHUR, and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Gen. ARMSTRONG, had, in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, made an arrangement for the future permanent establishment of the Seminoles, perfectly satisfactory to MICANOPY and other chiefs, and that the Seminoles now in the West were about to remove there.—*Globe.*

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE U. S.,
Fort King, Florida, May 22, 1839.

SIR: Agreeably to the instructions I had the honor to receive from your hands at Washington on the 20th of March last, I lost no time in repairing to Florida, and arrived at Black Creek, the general depot of the army, on the 5th of April.

There I had the good fortune to meet with Brigadier Gen. TAYLOR, the commander of the forces in this Territory, then on a tour of inspection and review of the troops, and at the same time engaged in his plan of dividing the country, nearest to the settlements, into squares of twenty miles, and establishing posts therein. This fortunate meeting enabled me to place in the hands of General Taylor a copy of your instructions, and to give him orders to co-operate with me in carrying those instructions into effect, directing his attention particularly to the protection of the settlements along the line from Garey's Ferry to Tallahassee, and west of the latter place, authorizing him, at the same time, to call into service such force of militia as mentioned in your instructions. General Taylor, having with him interpreters, and Indians connected with the hostile parties by ties of consanguinity and intermarriage, was desired to open, if possible, a communication with them, and thereby make them acquainted with the fact of my arrival in the country, and my wish to see the chiefs and warriors at this post by the 1st of May instant, to hold a conference with them. Colonel TWIGG, who was then commanding at Garey's Ferry, having military authority over a considerable extent of country, was also made acquainted with my instructions, and he rendered a ready and efficient aid in furthering my views. Colonel WARREN of Jacksonville, who heretofore had command of the militia serving in Florida, was highly recommended to me on account of his efficiency and activity as an officer, was invited to raise and take command as Lieutenant Colonel of a battalion of mounted militia, to assist in the defence of the settlements east of the Suwannee, and expel the Indians. Although quite inconvenient to him, at the time, on account of his private affairs, the Colonel very promptly complied with my wishes. In the meanwhile, General Taylor was making arrangements with the Governor of Florida in raising, for the defence of the settlements on the west of the Suwannee, a military force. Notwithstanding all these measures, the Indians, dividing themselves into small parties, penetrated the settlements, committed some murders, and fired from their covers on the express and passengers going from post to post.

Under these indications, it was the general belief that no communication could be opened with the hostile parties, especially as it had been given out that the Indians would on no account receive any messengers, but would destroy any person that might approach them with a flag. This threat having been executed more than once, confirmed the opinion that it was worse than useless to attempt to communicate with them. Finding at Garey's Ferry, a party of prisoners, consisting of one man, two well grown lads, and a number of women and children, amounting in all to eighteen, it occurred to me that, by treating them kindly, I might, through their instrumentality, communicate with the hostile bands. Accordingly, I set them at liberty, and sent them into the country in search of their friends, that they might make known to them, and the Indians generally, the object of my coming among them. Gen. Taylor also sent out his Indians, in whose sincerity and honesty he had great confidence. This first attempt to open a communication entirely failed, Gen. Taylor's Indians having left him, and joined the hostile party below Tampa, and those sent by me returned without seeing any whatever. In the mean time, reports were received of the continued hostilities of the Indians, and of their attacking defenceless people and killing them. According to my previous notification that I would be at this post by the 1st of May, I left Garey's Ferry on the 25th of April, with a guard of dragoons, taking with me the prisoners previously mentioned, and again sent them off in search of their friends; but it was not, after remaining here, until the 9th instant that any Indians called to visit me.

Knowing the slowness of the Indians in performing any matter of national importance, I did not yield to the general belief that none would attend to my invitation, and I had the gratification to receive a visit from a young chief of considerable importance, accompanied by seven young active warriors. I explained to the chief the object of my mission, telling him that his great father (the President) was sorry that there had been so much fighting between his white and red children, and that for their good he recommended to them to cease firing on each other, and make peace. The chief expressed himself greatly delighted with the prospect of peace. I told him that if the whole nation would retire below Peace creek, that hostilities would cease, and that they might remain there, until further arrangements could be made. He again expressed his gladness at hearing what I said, and promised that he would take my communication and spread it around, being persuaded that it would be well received by all his people. In a few days after he collected a considerable party of his people, consisting of men, women, and children, and paid me another visit. I repeated to him in their presence the same "talk," and they seemed all pleased with it. I then made them some presents, after which they departed much gratified, for they were all in a most destitute condition, as to clothing and other necessaries.

On the 17th instant, Lt. Colonel HARNEY of the 2d dragoons, who had previously received my di-

rections to open a communication with the Indians in the Southern portion of the peninsula, near Key Biscayne, arrived with Chitto-Tustenuggee, principal chief of the Seminoles, who had been recently elected by a council held by the Seminoles and Micksukies. Chitto-Tustenuggee expressed a great desire that the business on which he was called to meet me, might be speedily attended to. Accordingly, on the next day, a meeting was held, composed of Chitto-Tustenuggee, attended by Ocho-Hajjo, a brother of Blue-Snake, who came with him to witness the proceedings at the request of the Council of the Nation, and Harlock Hajjo, Chief of the Micksukies in this section of the country, and all his band that had not been despatched by him to call in the warriors who were out in detached parties. After going through the usual ceremonies among Indians of shaking hands and smoking, I explained to the meeting who I was, and the object of my mission among them, at which they immediately evinced great satisfaction. I then dictated to them the terms of peace, which they readily accepted, manifesting great joy on the occasion, and they have since been dancing and singing according to their fashion, in token of friendship and peace, in which many of our officers joined them, all being satisfied of the sincerity of the respective parties. The enclosed general order, announcing the result of the conference, exhibits the terms of peace. Under existing circumstances, I did not think necessary to enter into a formal written treaty, such an instrument with Indians having but little binding effect. Nor did I think it politic at this time to say anything about their emigration, leaving that subject open to such future arrangements as the Government may think proper to make with them. No restriction upon the pleasure of the Government in this respect has been imposed, nor has any encouragement been given to the Indians that they would be permitted permanently to remain in Florida.

There is every reason to believe that when the Indians remaining in Florida shall learn the prosperous condition of their brethren in Arkansas, they will, at no distant period, ask to be permitted to join them.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obt servt,
ALEX. MACOMB,
Maj. Gen. Commanding-in-Chief.
Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War, Washington City.

General Intelligence.

"IMPORTANT NEWS we have from Sumatra.—The ship Arabella has arrived at Boston from Sancapoor, where she left the U. S. ship Columbia, Com. Reed. The U. S. ship John Adams, was standing into Sancapoor Roads when the Arabella left.

Com. Reed received information of the capture of the Eclipse, of Salem, at Colombo, and immediately repaired to the West coast. On his arrival, after endeavoring (unsuccessfully) to negotiate for the delivery of the Mandarins, and restitution of the stolen property, Qualia Battoo was bombarded two hours December 24, one fort destroyed, and the other considerably injured. Jan. 1st, Mackie was burnt by the Columbia and John Adams.—After cannonading the place, 400 men were landed from the ships, and the town and forts destroyed, with a considerable quantity of pepper, neither ship sustaining any loss, the Malays all retreating into the jungle. No part of the property captured in the Eclipse was recovered.

People were quite startled this morning upon learning that a small thing was coming into the harbor, puzzling observers to decide upon the character of the craft. It was soon, however, found out that this thing was a little iron steamer of only fifteen tons, which had come all the way from London. She is built entirely of iron, the pieces being riveted together, and is 71 feet long, while her breadth at midships is only 10. The steam-engine is in the stern. She used her sails only on the passage, and has been forty-five days in coming. The voyage is considered an act of great temerity. Her name is Robert Stockton, and she is intended for the Delaware and Raritan Canal, I am told. She will attract great attention when her arrival is known throughout the city.

The rate of exchange on London is 1094.—Stocks stand *in statu quo*.—*Was. Nat. Intelligenc.*

Connecticut Senator.—We stated yesterday that the Hon. Thaddeus BEALS had been chosen Senator by the Legislature, in the place of Mr. Kimberly. He was chosen on the part of the House of Representatives, but it is necessary for the Senate to concur in the choice.

Yesterday afternoon there was three ballottings in the Senate, and each time the vote stood:—for Mr. BETTS, 8; R. M. SHERMAN 5; R. L. INGERSOLL, (Loco Foco) 8.—*Hartford Courant.*

Painting and Poetry.—Among the passengers in the packet ship Philadelphia, from London, we noticed the names of Mr. Osgood, the artist, and of his accomplished lady; who have returned to their native country after a residence of two or three years in Europe. Mr. Osgood, though quite young, has already acquired a high reputation as a painter, both at home and in England. Among the portraits he has executed during his recent visit, are those of the celebrated Mrs. Norton Campbell, the poet, and Lord Lyndhurst, copies of which he has brought with him. A copy of one of Reynolds' celebrated portraits of Burke, which he was commissioned to paint for Gov. Everett, of Massachusetts, is much commended by competent judges. Mrs. Osgood has won laurels as the author of a volume of poems, which has been most favorably received at the highest tribunals of English criticism, and which well deserves the kind and liberal approbation that has been bestowed upon it. We hope that they may enter upon a career of fame and prosperity in their native land equally brilliant with that which they have achieved among strangers.—*New York Courier and Enquirer*

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
We received early this morning the papers brought by the packet ship Shakespeare, Capt. CORNELL, from Liverpool. The date of these are from London to the evening of the 25th, and from Liverpool to the 26th ult.

We have also a letter from our London correspondent of the 24th ultimo, which we annex.—The London papers of the evening of the 25th do not announce the determination of the Directors of the Bank of England, to which he alludes.

The proceedings in parliament since the date of our last accounts, are without interest.

Queen Victoria held a levee on the 24th ult. at which were presented Mr. M. C. Patterson, of New York and Mr. Carroll Mactavish, of Maryland, by Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister.

The Ministerial Question in France is still in the same state. A debate had commenced in the Chamber of Deputies at which the persons who had been engaged in the attempt to form a perman-

ent Cabinet explained the part each had taken.—The most unexpected declaration was made on this occasion by M. Passy, the President of the Chamber, who declared that since his election; he had informed the King that too much time had been used in useless negotiations, and that a Cabinet including M. Thiers, ought forthwith to be appointed. His Majesty acceded, but the affair came to nothing in consequence of the refusal of Soubi to give the Foreign Department to M. Thiers. This refusal, it is asserted, we cannot say with what truth, was instigated by the King.

There are some accounts from Spain of Don Carlos evincing a more conciliatory disposition, but they do not come in an authentic shape.—*Ib.*

Border News.—It appears from an article in the Bangor Democ. that the rumors of trouble on the border are extremely groundless. The Land Agent, Mr. Jarvis, had received letter from Mr. M'Laughlin the British Warden, dated Fredericton, in which he said he was on the point of starting with a posse of thirty men to visit St. Francis and Fish Rivers, and saying he should be gratified to meet them there, as he supposed the object of both was the same, viz: to secure the timber cut by lawless people last winter. He further said that a few days before, while at Madawaska, he had occasion to address a letter to the officer in command of the posse at Fish river, and had received a very laconic answer. It also appears that Mr. M'Laughlin had subsequently visited Fish river, and some of the logs had there been cut, but by whom, it had not been ascertained.

—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

Destruction of the Real Estate Bank of Decatur.—The Brandon (Miss.) Sentinel of the 8th, has a paragraph to the effect that the editors had received information by a gentleman direct from Decatur, that the Real Estate Bank at that place was set on fire by a mob, and burned, together with all the books and papers. Nothing was saved. He also stated that if the mob was not quelled, they would wreak their vengeance on the persons and property of the directors. [So much for mob law in Mississippi.—*N. O. Bee.*

Murder.—We learn from a gentleman, just from Mississippi, that Mr. John P. White, a native of Irredell County in this State, but for several years a resident of Alabama, was recently murdered in a few miles of Athens, (Ala.)—The report has been since confirmed by the reception of a letter from the Post Master near the place, directed to a brother of the deceased in this County. The murderer made his escape, and had reached the banks of the Mississippi, when he was overtaken by his pursuers and brought back. It is said that he made an open confession of his guilt, when apprehended.

In those golden days of the Republic when *E Pluribus Unum* was our motto, all orders united, and all classes mingled in the festivities of the day; and shall we, their descendants, be less patriotic, less inclined to honor the day which gave birth to Liberty, Freedom and Independence?

We think not; and as all party politics are excluded, let us unite, fellow-citizens of Rowan, and all, and do honor to the day. Let us more than imitate the example of our fore-fathers, by laying aside all party feuds and political preferences, and impart to the ceremonies a new feeling, and show to the world that, though we may differ in opinions, yet we are united in principle.

For the LADIES.—A new way to make Calico wash well.—Infuse three gills of salt water in four of boiling water, and put the calicoes in while hot, and leave it till cold. And in this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing. So says a lady who has frequently made the experiment herself.

An Affray and Death.—A slip from the Natchez Courier, under date of May 20th, says: In quick succession the tidings of violence, bloodshed, and outrage pour upon us from every quarter.—The ink with which we record one catastrophe is hardly dry upon our paper, ere we are called upon to chronicle another.

The melancholy affair which suggested the above remark occurred in the adjoining county of Wilkinson, at the town of Woodville, in the early part of last week. From a gentleman direct from that place, we learn the circumstances as he heard them narrated, were substantially as follows:

A short time previous to the late session of the grand jury of Wilkinson county, a challenge was passed, and a duel was to have been fought between them, which was set for some few days subsequent. A day or so after the quarrel, Mr. Leigh met Mr. C. Foster, a younger brother of A. J. Foster, in the street and asked him who he had a right to look as he pleased, without being questioned: some other words of an insulting character were used, and a general quarrel and fight ensued, commencing between Mr. C. Foster, Dr. Moore and the friends of each, among whom were Mr. Leigh, Mr. Fielding Davis, Judge Smith, and one or two others; immediately after which, Mr. Leigh, who had received some personal injury from Mr. Davis, sent him a challenge by Mr. H. A. Moore, and to which Mr. Moore requested an immediate answer. Mr. Davis replied that he would answer it in the morning; Mr. Moore then used some harsh language to Mr. Davis, and either called, or insulted that he was a coward, upon which Mr. D. turned and struck Mr. Moore with a whip, which he held in his hand, and injured him very severely in the face. Mr. D. then went home and changed his dress which had been soiled in the affray, and walked in to the Post Office, Mr. Leigh walked in immediately afterwards with a drawn knife or dirk in his hand. Mr. D. saw him as he advanced, and told him not to approach him, Mr. L. continued to do so. Mr. D. repeated his warning, and told him if he did so, that he would shoot him, and seeing that Mr. Leigh did not stop, he raised a double-barreled gun which he had in his hand, and snapped both barrels at him, neither of which went off. He then struck him with the end of the gun, and knocked him down, and then retreated across the street. Mr. Leigh, after rising, continued to advance, when Mr. Davis drew a pistol, and shot Mr. Leigh in the side which penetrated his spine. Leigh, after lingering near two days, died of the wound. Davis was immediately arrested, and after an examination was admitted to bail in the sum of \$15,000.

Mr. Davis is well known in this community as a gentleman of irreproachable character, and it is matter of profound regret that he should be impelled by the force of circumstances to be engaged in this unfortunate affair. But the times seem most deplorably out of joint, and we are prepared to hear almost any thing without much surprise. A very great excitement prevailed in Woodville, and it is quite probable that other affrays will grow out of this, as both parties, we understand, have violent and profligate in their native land equally brilliant with that which they have achieved among strangers.

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—HARRISON AND WEBSTER.

The Anti-Masonic Convention, which met in Harrisburg, Penn., on the 25th of May, have brought out their Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; and nominated their electoral ticket.

The result has occasioned surprise every where. Gen. HARRISON is their Candidate for the Presidency, and Daniel Webster for the Vice Presidency; and what is more, it appears from one of these Resolutions, which we copy below, that both of these gentlemen have accepted, or have agreed to accept of their nomination. The Electoral Ticket is a strong one. Both Ex Governor Shultz and Ex-Governor Kitter are on the ticket. The following is the Resolution referred to:

Resolved, That the promptness with which they (Gen'l. Harrison and Dan'l. Webster,) accepted the nomination for the offices of President and Vice President is the best evidence we can have of the fact that the Nominees are Republicans, who hold the doctrine that when the people command it is their duty to obey.

The "Southern Citizen," at Ashboro', the seat of the Caucus, promises to Mr. Fisher a terrible defeat at the coming election.

That our Rowan readers may know how much credit to give to what that paper asserts, we will extract what it says about this County: He says, "we had verbal accounts, but a few days ago, direct from Rowan, and this gentleman, (Mr. Fisher) appears to be in worse odour there than we had expected." Without doubt his information from other counties is just as accurate and as much to be relied on as from Rowan.

On the 5th instant, in this County, a jury of Inquest was held on the body of a colored infant, found on the premises of Thos. Craigie, Esq.—The verdict of the jury was, "that its death was caused by violence."



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1839.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

By reference to the proceedings of a meeting, held in the Court-House, June 3d, by the "Salisbury Guards," it will be seen that the Military and the Citizens generally, are preparing to celebrate the birth-day of our National Independence in good earnest. This is as it should be.

If there is one spark of patriotism remaining in our bosoms or one drop of the blood of '76 circulating in our veins, let it be called forth on this occasion; let it be exerted in the good old cause; let the grateful recollections of the past be renewed, and the illustrious example of our fathers be imitated. Eight years have elapsed since any celebration of the kind has taken place in Rowan.

Once the 4th of July was a proud day to the sons of freedom; scarcely a year passed without bestowing some expression of public gratitude on the benefactors of our country. Its annual return was hailed with renewed demonstration of joy—with deep and thrilling interest. The day was ushered in by peals of cannon, and the ceremonies were marked by processions, orations, music and every kind of National devices.

In those golden days of the Republic when *E Pluribus Unum* was our motto, all orders united, and all classes mingled in the festivities of the day; and shall we, their descendants, be less patriotic, less inclined to honor the day which gave birth to Liberty, Freedom and Independence?

Whereas, The 4th day of July should always be held in grateful remembrance by the American people as the anniversary of their Independence; and whereas we believe that we cannot too frequently recur to the principles that day promulgated by our patriotic forefathers;

Resolved, therefore, That we celebrate the approaching anniversary without distinction of party.

Resolved, That the other Volunteer Companies of the County, and the citizens generally, be requested to unite with us in the celebration.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to deliver an Oration on that day.

Resolved, That Gen. Thomas G. Polk, be requested to read the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That a public dinner be furnished on the occasion, and that the soldiers of the Revolution in Rowan, be invited to partake of the same, and join us in the celebration.

Resolved, That the Rev. Clergy of the County be invited to attend.

Resolved, That Col. Robt. Macnamara be appointed President, and Wm. Chambers, Esq., Vice President.

Resolved, That Dr. Isaac Burns, Sam'l' Reeves, J. J. Bruner, John Jones and Cap't. Geo. Wooten be appointed a Committee of Arrangements.

Resolved

[Editor's Correspondence.]

FAYETTEVILLE, June 1, 1839.

Business is at a stand; very little of any thing doing; not many country waggoners coming in and all that come are engaged to haul goods, &c., for the back country merchants.

The principal articles of produce brought here for sale now are corn, flour, bacon, &c. Corn brings from wagons \$1 05 a 11.—from store \$1 15 a 20.—the present high price of corn here has induced many of the farmers down the Cape Fear to bring their corn up by the way of the river to our market. Flour from wagons brings \$5 50 a 25; bacon as in quality 101 a 11. There has not been sales sufficient to fix a price on cotton the past week; very little offering and buyers are very circumspect; we quote \$12 a 14; feathers 45; muskox 25 a 26; lard 11 a 12.

Greaves of every kind are plenty; we quote coffee 12 a 13¢; sugar, New Orleans, \$2 a 9¢; Porto Rico and Santa Cruz 01 a 11; molasses, New Orleans, 40 a 42; ditto common 34 a 37; nails 7 a 8; iron, English rolled, 5 a 51; Swede 51 a 6; Liverpool salt, sack, 62 a 3 a 2 75; do. bushel 50 a 90; alum salt 60 a 75. There is sufficient water for steamboats to come up here now.

Arrived, May 31st, D. O. Hanlon's boat, James Seawell, with goods, groceries, &c., for merchants here and in the interior. Also, May 30th, Henrietta Company's boats, Nelson and Only Son, with dry goods, groceries, machinery, &c., for sundry persons here and also for C. B. & C. H. Wheeler, Lash & Brothers, Henry Street, J. M. Worth, Coffin & Clark, Lexington Manufacturing Company, McConnell & Lindsay, Armstrong & Melone, A. Lindsay, Hunt & Lowry, S. Luckie & Co., E. & W. Smith, J. & R. Sloan, H. J. Cowan, M. & T. Hunt, of the interior.

Exchange as last quoted, 1 per cent.

—————

Southern the Poet.—The New York American says that Souther, the poet, historian, and philosopher, is about to be married again, in his old age. The lady is some thirty years his junior, and is Miss Caroline Bowles, well known in the literary world as the writer of some sweet poetry, and some very fine prose.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Of the Mails at Salisbury, Statesville, Wadesboro', Concord, Lincolnton, Greensboro' and Salem:

AT SALISBURY.

Southern mail departs every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock, a. m.; arrives on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4, p. m.

Northern mail arrives on Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 11, p. m.; departs on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5, p. m.

Statesville mail arrives every Sunday and Thursday, at 4, p. m.; departs every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4, a. m.

Lincolnton mail departs every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1, a. m.; arrives same day at 4, p. m.

Chester mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6, p. m.; departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4, a. m.

The Raleigh mail departs every Tuesday and Friday, at 1, a. m.; arrives same day, at 8, p. m.

Fayetteville mail departs every Monday and Friday, at 4, a. m.; arrives next day at 8, p. m.

Mocksville mail arrives every Friday, at 6, p. m.; and departs next day, at 4, a. m.

AT STATESVILLE.

The Stage passes through Statesville, from Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, m.; and returns next day, at 8, a. m.

The Charlotte mail, (by horse), leaves every Friday, at 5, a. m.; arrives next day, at 7, p. m.

The Lincoln mail, (by horse) arrives on Tuesday, at 9, a. m.; and returns soon as the mail is opened.

The Wadesboro' mail, (by horse) arrives every Saturday, at 6, p. m.; and departs on the next day, at 6, a. m.

The Hampton mail, (by horse) arrives on Monday, at 6, p. m.; and departs on the next day, at 6, a. m.

The Statesville mail, (by horse) arrives on Monday, at 6, p. m.; and leaves next day, at 6, a. m.

The Salem mail, (by horse) via Mocksville, arrives every Wednesday and Sunday, at 6, p. m.; and departs next day, at 6, a. m.

AT CONCORD.

Northern mail arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 7, a. m.; departs same day, at 8, a. m.

Southern mail arrives on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12, m.; departs same day, at 1, p. m.

Mail (by horse) to Mill Grove, leaves on Tuesday, at 8, a. m.; arrives same day, at 6, p. m.

Mail (by horse) for Lancaster, leaves Wednesday, at 8, a. m.; arrives Saturday, at 8, p. m.

AT WADESBORO'.

Charlotte mail arrives every Friday, at 6, p. m.; and departs on every Wednesday, at 6, a. m.

Lakeville mail arrives every Sunday, at 4, p. m.; and departs on every Saturday, at 7, a. m.

Mail from Wadesboro' to Lakeville, (a circuitous route through the County and back,) arrives on Tuesday, at 6, p. m.; and departs on Monday, at 6, a. m.

Mail to Montpelier, N. C., arrives on Tuesday and Friday, at 8, p. m.; and departs on Monday and Thursday, at 4, a. m.—carried in a Hack.

AT LINCOLN.

Asheville mail, via Rutherfordton, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 3, p. m.; and returns every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 3, a. m.

Salisbury mail arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5, a. m.; and departs on Monday, at 6, a. m.

Spartansburg mail leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1, p. m.; and returns on Monday and Friday, at 11, a. m.

Statesville mail, (by horse) leaves every Monday, at 12, m.; and returns every Wednesday, at 11, a. m.

Catawba mail, via Wofford's mills, leaves every Saturday, at 8, a. m.; and returns every Sunday, at 3, p. m.

Mill-Grove mail leaves every Saturday, at 6, a. m.; and returns same day, at 4, p. m.

Yorkville (S. C.) mail, (by horse) leaves every Monday, at 6, a. m.; returns every Tuesday, 5, p. m.

Charlotte mail (by horse) leaves every Wednesday, at 12, m.; and returns next Wednesday, at 11, a. m.

AT GREENSBOROUGH.

Eastern mail (from Raleigh) arrives every day, at 10, a. m.; and departs every day, at 1, p. m.

Northern mail, via Milton, arrives every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 10, a. m.; and departs same day, at 1, p. m.

Danville and Lynchburg mail arrives every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10, a. m.; and departs every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Western mail, via Salem, arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9, p. m.; and departs every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11, a. m.

South-western mail, via Lexington, Salisbury and Charlotte, arrives every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 12, m.; and departs same day, at 11, a. m.

Pittsboro' mail (horse) leaves every Thursday, at 11, a. m.; and arrives every Sunday, at 5, p. m.

Ashboro' mail (horse) leaves every Monday, at 11, a. m.; and arrives every Tuesday, at 3, p. m.

Moresville mail (horse) leaves every Wednesday, at 4, a. m.; and returns same day, at 9, p. m.

AT SALEM.

The Greensboro' mail arrives every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5, p. m.; and departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12, a. m.

Wythe or Western mail arrives on the same days of the departure of the Greensboro'; see above) at 12, m.; and departs on Mondays, at 7, a. m.; and on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5, p. m.

Jonesboro' or Wilkes mail arrives on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 10, p. m.; and departs next day, at 2, a. m.

Lexington mail arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1, p. m.; departs on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7, a. m.

Mocksville mail (horse) arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11, a. m.; departs Tuesdays and Saturdays at 1, p. m.

Germanton (horse) mail arrives on Tuesdays at 10, a. m., and Fridays at 4, p. m.; departs on Tuesday, at 5, p. m.; and Saturday, at 4, a. m.

WYTHEVILLE, June 1, 1839.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Henry Gruber, Mr. JOHN BOST, of Cabarrus County, to Mrs. SOPHIA BROWN, of this County.

In this County, on the 30th ult., by Jacob S. Myers, Esq., Mr. JOHN HARTMAN to Mrs. CATHARINE REEVES.

In Davidson County, on the 28th ult., by Philip Hedrick, Esq., Mr. LEASON CLODFELTER to Miss MARY KEPELEY.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 1st instant, after a very protracted illness, MATTHEW B. LOCKE, Esq. Aged about 35 years.

The deceased has left a disconsolate family and a large circle of friends to mourn his death. For a number of years past he had been an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and was much beloved and respected, not only in that capacity, but as a neighbor, gentleman, friend and relative. The community in which he lived, evinced by their acts of kindness during the last days of his life, and by their punctuality in attendance at his funeral, the respect and love they felt for him. It is in vain to attempt to do just to the deceased as a husband, father and master; but those who have been bereaved of a good one, have felt and know what we cannot describe. His cheerful submission to the will of God concerning him, beside his firm reliance on Christ, as expressed to his friends, justify us in saying of him—“Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.”

(Communicated.

In Nashville, Tenn., in March, 1837, JAMES WILSON, a native of Salisbury, N. C., aged about 50 years.

Any of his relations who may see this can obtain further information in relation to the deceased, by addressing James H. Thompson, Columbia, Tenn.—(Conn.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME:

THE following details of a Scheme or a LOTTERY,

to be drawn in December next warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of \$20 per Ticket—the value and Number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the six hundred prize holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold. Blank only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We therefore emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but a once rmit and transm to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,

106 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Observe the Number 146.

\$700,000 !!! \$500,000 !!!

\$25,000 !!

6 Prizes of - - - \$20,000 !!

2 Prizes of - - - \$15,000 !!

3 Prizes of - - - \$10,000 !!

Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS,

The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in

This or any other Country.

Tickets only \$20

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Managers,
SYLVESTER & CO., 106 Broadway, New York,
Sole Agents.

No combination Numbers!!!

100,000 Tickets from No. 1, upwards, in succession.

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

JOHN WARD, Agent.

Davidson, April 18, 1839.

LANDS:

Tract, No. 1—Containing 899 acres, lying on the four miles branch.

“ 2—Containing 993 acres, lying on the western side of the Flat Swamp.

“ 3—Containing 3,900 acres, lying on Lick Creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.

“ 4—Containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp.

“ 6—Containing 607, lying on Lick Creek.

“ 7—Containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp.

“ 8—Containing 600, lying on Lick Creek.

“ 9—Containing 601, lying on Lick Creek.

“ 10—Containing 1,987 acres, lying on Lick Creek and Flat Swamp.

“ 12—Containing 1,353, lying on Lick Creek.

“ 12—Containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob Creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, who has just received at their store, in Millidgeville, N. C., a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Glass, Crockery, and Tin Ware, All of which will be sold low for cash, or underwritten paper.

BURRAGE & LOFLIN.

Millidgeville, Montgomery County, April 11, 1839.

MONS. ROUECHE,

(From Paris.)

HAS the pleasure to state, that his long looked for EATABLES AND DRINKABLES, from Charleston, have arrived; and that he will now take great pleasure in waiting upon his friends at his RESTAURATEUR when called on.

Among the articles which has just come to hand, he names the following:

Oranges, Cod Fish,

Lemons, Horning,

Raisins, Mackarel,

Almonds, Sardines,

Sweet Crackers, Anchovies,

Sugar & Coffee, Lime Juice,

THE EMERALD ISLE.

BY CATHERINE WATERMAN.

Far, far o'er the waves of the blue glancing waters,
Sweet Erin, my country, I wander to thee,
Thy free hearted sons and thy bright smiling daughters,
Are calling me home o'er the wild swelling sea.
My heart has gone out like a wild bird before me,
And rests on thy shore, as I linger the while,
To blow the bright heaven that sweetly shines o'er me,
And the bark that is searing the emerald Isle.

Yes, Erin, green Erin, thy long years have whitened
The dark shading locks that hung over my brow,
Yet closer in fondness the chords have they tightened,
Of the heart that is yearning to be with thee now.
I fancy I grasp the brave hand of my brother,
I see the glad light of a sister's fond smile,

I stand in the wild of my father and mother,
Who welcome me back to the Emerald Isle.

Oh! land of the grateful—where every emotion
Of kindness is fostered, of friendship sincere,
Where every breast in its loyal devotion,
Would barter its life's blood to spare thee a tear,
Oh! beautiful land whose sunny eyed daughters,
Wear hearts on their lips, that have never known
guile,
I hasten to thee, o'er the far swelling waters,
My home, and my country, the Emerald Isle.

MY NATIVE HOME.

We find the following beautiful and spirited apostrophe to the South, in the "American Museum," written by Alexander B. Meek, Esq., of Tuscaloosa, Alabama:

Land of the South!—Imperial land!—

How proud thy mountains rise,—

How sweet thy scenes on every hand,—

How fair thy covering skies!

But not for this,—oh, not for thee,

I love thy fields to roam;

Thou hast a dearer spell to me,

Thou art my native home!

They rivers roll their liquid wealth,

Unequalled to the sea;

They hills and valleys bloom with health,

And green with verdure be!

But not for thy proud ocean-streams,

Nor for thine azure dome,—

Sweet sunny South!—I cling to thee,—

Thou art my native home!

I've stood beneath Italia's clime,

Bathed of tale and song;

On Helvyn's hills, proud and sublime;

Where Nature's wonders throng;

By Pompei's classic sunlit streams,

Where gods, of old, did roam,

But ne'er have found so fair a land

As thou—my native home!

And "heaven's best gifts to man" is thine,—

God bless thy ros'y girls!—

Like sylvan flowers, they sweetly shine;

Their hearts are pure as pearls!

And grace and goodness circle them,

Wher'er their footsteps roam,

How can I then, while loving them,

Not love my native home?

Land of the South!—Imperial land!

Then here's a health to thee;

Long as thy mountain barrier stand,

May'st thou be blessed and free!

May dark destruction's banner ne'er

Wave o'er thy fertile loan;

But should it come, there's one will die,

To save his native home!

VARIETY.

MODEL OF A LOVE LETTER.

AT HOME IN BED, §

Sunday, 10 o'clock, A. M. §

My Sweet Owl!—How I do want to see your big gray eyes. Oh! how horror-stricken am I at your long, long absence! The Lord knows I want to see you, and feel in your dear, dear presence once more, the glowing, heart-rending felicity unknown to seraphs and angels.

God bless you! if you are not sufficiently blessed in being so sweet. Oh! that I could see you once more, to kiss a single tinge from the rose on your round cheeks. Oh! what a pity you are, and what a rose bed in the morning of its virgin bloom, full of sweet odors, sparkling with the dew-drops of heaven born love, beaming with the kinder blendings of the rainbow—the sign of peace.

Oh! you marygold—you hollyhock—you tulip—*you cabbage*. Oh you sweet owl, come and comfort your distressed, your sorrow-smitten, dying, dead Venus. Oh my Adonis, how I do love your big gray eyes.

Well, when shall these weeping eyes, these eyes red with weeping—these eyes dim for want of sleep—Oh! when shall these poor eyes of mine, again feast themselves on the sleek, black hair of your round, round head! Oh you trim, tall fellow, full of the manna of sweet love, how I do want to see you, you model of perfection. You have been gone these two days, and to me, poor me, it does seem to me like a hundred years, a thousand years. One more day, beloved Adonis, will kill, yes, kill your fond, confiding, distracted Venus.

Your dear presence would to me, be more than a cool spring to the parched træveler of the desert, more than the green grass to the hungry ox, more than the pebbled pool to the wan-ton duck; yes, more than a lump of sugar to a spoilt child.—Why then will you not come, you run, fly swift as lightning, to kiss the tear from the dimpled cheeks of your mad love.

O bleak and wild is the house, the garden, the field, and the world without thee; yes, then my dumpling, my jewsharp, my eye, my rooster, my gentleman. God bless thee! may thy days be many, and long, and sweet, and full of joy. Oh haste and come, and see, and kiss your dear, your partner, your goose, your lady. Bless your sweet soul.

P. S. God bless you and all that concerns you; even so says the heart that adores you.

How has your daughter married, Mrs. Simkins? pretty well I hope."

Very, thank you, Mrs. Tompkins. Her husband wears ruffles on his shirt, a long tailed coat, leads the singing at church, and expects to be made a captain in the militia.

"Are you dead father?" said a young man to his aged sire, who fell from a tree in the act of shaking the apples off. "No," replied the old man in a tremulous voice, "I am not dead, but I am speechless."

A Wisconsin paper says, "we learn from a foot passenger, just arrived, that the mail may be expected in the course of next week."



Summer Goods.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, consisting of—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GRCCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Books and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Fashionable of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce. Concord, May 24, 1839.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

A CONTRAST.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. But to the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I discovered the precious object I was in search of—Health. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the pale, hearty and active man of business, but comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-inflatable" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health. JOHN MOFFAT.

General remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certified instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an ultimately grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon the life and the Bitters, in the spontaneous request of several individuals who lives they have obviously saved.

The proprietor resides in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so highly efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers! This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowel after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by its means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, removes every part of the system and triumphantly mounts the bannister of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be invaluable:

Diarrhoea, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, all violent purges leave the bowels constipated within two days. Diarrhoea and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the digestive secretion of the mucous membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through which the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropstrokes of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inflammatory Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scrophularia Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their alternative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints. Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills, for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipsedix of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Nor yet—although it is said the sacred volume testifies by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established!—are you to believe in so small a number only! "A cloud of witnesses" is before you, a number that indeed is no slight recommendation.

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Be careful and enquire for Peter's Vegetable Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his most sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipsedix of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Nor yet—although it is said the sacred volume testifies by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established!—are you to believe in so small a number only! "A cloud of witnesses" is before you, a number that indeed is no slight recommendation.

Directions For Use.—The Proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advi-

sing persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease.

The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person.

Very delicate persons should but two, and increase as the nature of the case requires.

Those more robust, or of very constitutive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use.

These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, until the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances.

They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances.

It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and then continue to keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken where the patient is very constipated.

One pill in a solution of two table-spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea-spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHENIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution.

The Phenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Aiges of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions.

As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The usual dose of these Bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times.

To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive.

Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleaned, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results.

For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHENIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the Bitters for \$1 or \$2 per bottle.

Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of Mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phenix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tie douleurs, &c., &c. All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c., should now cease with the Life Pill or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the Head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same will do at least one-third more business, and of superior quality.